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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXIX.....No. 311

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.
AIDA. Music. Potentini. Miss Gory. Signor Carpi. Signor
del Fucio. Signor Fucio.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 65 Broadway.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth-and-a-half streets.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.COLISEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.NEW YORK STADI THEATRE.
Bowery, corner of Third street.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.STEINWAY HALL.
Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.
VALIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be generally clear
and cool.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock
market was barely steady. Gold opened at
110½ and closed at 110. Money was easy at
recent rates. Governments firm.THE PRESIDENT'S CONUNDRUM.—"It is only
a newspaper sensation, and what does it
amount to?" Answer—"Be brief; I am
sick!"A GOOD MATCH for observant mothers-in-
law—our Governor elect.WILLIAM H. STINE, journalist, has been
nominated and confirmed as an excise com-
missioner, and he is well qualified for the
position.IN THE ROMAN REPUBLIC bachelors were
placed under a ban. In our Republic we make
them Governors and Presidents. Does this
show progress or reaction in our civilization?CONSOLATION FOR GOVERNOR DIX.—When
the people have become incensed against the
corruptions of the party in power they do not
stop to make nice discriminations.IF MR. TILDEN'S state of single blessedness
had been known before the election he would
not have been so warmly supported by Mrs.
Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the women's
rights party.MR. MOSBY, who nominated General Grant
for a third term, has had a talk with the Pres-
ident about the elections, and they agreed that
the third term had nothing to do with the
result. But the result will have something to
do with the third term.STROCK BY LIGHTNING.—A man was struck
and killed by lightning at Ogdensburg yester-
day. A thunder storm on the St. Lawrence
in November is an extraordinary occurrence,
but not more remarkable than a democratic
tidal wave sweeping in a single day over the
whole country.THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH.—How little the
politicians contributed to these late great anti-
administration victories is manifest from the
general surprise among the wisest prophets
on both sides. The democrats are wild with
delight over their unexpected successes and the
republicans are bewildered by their unex-
pected defeats.THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE is
very thoroughly reviewed in our Paris letter
this morning. The independence of all
parties which the government attempts to
secure has resulted, according to our corre-
spondent, in isolation. Neither the Bonapar-
tists nor the legitimists are pleased with
MacMahon's policy, and as for the republic-
ans, they never were satisfied with the Pres-
ident. One strong point of the government is
its successful financial management, which
helps to avert the danger, which is still
feared, that France, under certain circum-
stances, may repudiate her enormous debt.Moderation in Victory—Mr. Tilden's
Speech at the Manhattan Club.

Whether Mr. Tilden possesses the talents
of an efficient administrative officer is an un-
solved problem. He has never held a high
official trust, and it would be hazardous to
predict how a man so untried in executive
responsibility will acquit himself. But he is
unquestionably a man of great speculative
ability in politics, and nothing could be more
sound, just and pertinent than the sentiments
he delivered in his speech on Thursday even-
ing at the democratic glorification. Mr. Til-
den has a "level head." There is an advan-
tage in electing to high office a gentleman
who has achieved distinguished success in
private life, who has been the trusted adviser
of great pecuniary interests and has been
accustomed to look at things with the larges-
ness of view which results from wide connec-
tions. But such an adviser may have no ex-
perience in the details of ordinary manage-
ment, and is quite as likely to be weak as
strong as a practical administrator. While,
therefore, it is not yet possible to feel much
confidence in Mr. Tilden as an executive officer,
we are constrained to admit that the views
he expressed in his recent speech are such
as no statesman need be ashamed of. The
advice he gave to the democratic party is
eminently wise, sound and judicious. Whether
he shall prove on trial to be an able
executive officer or not nobody can dispute
his sagacity as an adviser of his party in the
dash of victory, which so easily unsettles weak
intellects and causes men without ballast to
make a foolish and fuddled exhibition of
thoughtless exultation.

In folly's cup still laughs the bubble joy.

We are glad to find that Mr. Tilden is too
solid a man to go off in shallow effervescence
over a sudden political victory. He feels the
responsibilities which accompany power. The
wonderful success of his party in the re-
cent election has a sobering effect on his mind,
constraining him to consider the public duties
imposed by political success. The best proof
that Mr. Tilden is equal to his new situa-
tion is found in the solidity and sound judg-
ment he manifests in the leadership to which
he is so suddenly promoted. Men of sense
of all parties will commend the absence of
frothy exhilaration, and the wisdom, dignity
and sobriety which he manifested in his re-
cent speech, when the temptation was so
strong to make an empty spread-eagle dis-
play. Political power brings heavy and
anxious responsibilities, and in the position
of leadership to which Mr. Tilden is suddenly
elevated we are glad to find that his head is
not turned and that a sense of duty sobers
the exultation of success.

The democratic party was never in so dan-
gerous a position as it is to-day. If it gives
way to idle and foolish joy; if it fancies it
can safely overturn the great reptile of the
war; if it assumes that power in prospect is
the same as power in possession; if it
attempts to turn back the hands on the
political dial plate and undo all the
republican work has accomplished, the
condition of the country will be worse
than if the recent great victories had
not been achieved. Everything depends on
the democratic party being wise, moderate,
considerate; on its paying proper deference
to the settled public opinion of the country
respecting great questions which have been
decided once for all; on its recognizing the
fact that since the war the country has
passed into a new era, and that our politics
can never be restored to the condition in
which they existed previous to the great
contest.

Mr. Tilden gives reasonable evidence that
he "understands his epoch." The best thing
in his speech at the Manhattan Club is his
frank recognition of the fact that the recent
democratic victories are indebted to republic-
an co-operation, and can be maintained only
by keeping the republican support to which
they are due. The following passage from
Mr. Tilden's speech is a full recognition of
the duty of democrats to conciliate their late
opponents:—"Many republicans voted with
us, and, if we are wise in our future policy,
they will generally remain as permanent co-
workers in our cause. Many thousands of
republicans who have not had the moral
courage to break away from their party ties
slept more tranquilly on the night after the
election. In our success they felt a sense of
relief. They saw the dawning of a new hope
for their own personal prosperity and for the
rescue of the imperiled institutions of our
country. Let us, then, in the midst of our
congratulations, not forget to be magnani-
mous toward our adversaries in the recent
contest." These excellent remarks should
sink deeply into the hearts of thoughtful
democrats. It is so evident that the demo-
cratic party succeeded in the late elections
only by the assistance of former opponents,
and that the victory can be maintained only
by their continued co-operation, that it is a
manifest point of prudence to confine demo-
cratic action within such limits as will not
shock honest republican feeling. The whole
future of the democratic party depends on its
following these prudent suggestions of Mr.
Tilden. The great results of the war, in-
cluding negro rights, must be accepted with-
out question if the democratic party
expects to gain control of the government,
and the reforms proposed must be of such a
character that honest republicans as well as
honest democrats can indorse them. Mr.
Tilden perceives what all intelligent men
must perceive, that nothing could be so fatal
for the democratic party as to attempt, in the
flush of sudden success, to reverse the policy
adopted by the country as a necessary conse-
quence of the war. The republicans who
aided the democrats in achieving their recent
victories assumed that the democratic party
accepted the main results of the war as a
finality, and unless the democracy stands on
this ground the recent successes will be a
quickly exploded bubble. Mr. Tilden per-
ceives this, and no advice could be sounder
and wiser than that which he gave to his party
in his recent speech.

There is another great point on which Mr.
Tilden advised the democratic party wisely.
He seems deeply impressed with the degenera-
tion in political and official life which has
been going on for the last twenty or thirty
years, and he professes a wish to raise the
tone and elevate the standard of official
morals. He expresses himself on this subject
with such evident earnestness that it would be
hard to doubt his sincerity; but yet, as pro-
fessions are so much easier than practices, we

think it prudent to wait and see how Mr.
Tilden discharges his duties as Governor be-
fore accepting his fine professions as payment.
He will have the earnest moral support of the
whole community in attempts to raise the
tone of official life; but Mr. Tilden, who is
no neophyte, has had too much experience to
expect his fellow citizens to set much value
on fine words until they are justified by
performance.

But it must be conceded that his advice to
the democratic party is excellent. The party
is in great danger, in the intoxication of sud-
den success, of hurrying into extravagant
reaction and enabling its opponents to recover
all they have lost. It is a proof of Mr. Til-
den's sagacity and of the solidity of his judg-
ment that even in the flush of victory, which
turns weaker heads and sets shallow demo-
crats all agog in the elation of success, he
preserves his mental equipoise and sees that
these elections can have no permanent value
unless the democratic party frankly accepts
the results of the war and pursues a policy in
which honest republicans can unite. It will
be a satisfaction to the steady part of the
community to see that Mr. Tilden keeps his
mental balance under circumstances which
would have hurried weaker men into foolish
political gush and spread-eagle exultation. If
the democratic party shall have the wisdom
to make a wise use of victory it will easily
gain possession of the national government.

Carlist Prospects.

In attacking Irun the Carlists are playing a
bold game, but one which in the presence of a
resolute and skillful enemy might expose their
cause to complete overthrow. We learn from
private sources that, though the position of
the Carlists is far from desperate, there
exists a great deal of want of confidence
among the supporters of the Pretender. Suspi-
cion of treason seems to be pretty generally
entertained, and were it not for the incom-
prehensible stupidity of the so-called generals
commanding the Madrid forces Carlistism
would long since have ceased to be a national
danger. But the generals commissioned by
the Madrid government display more talent
in the manufacture of high sounding de-
spatches than in carrying out the operations
of a campaign. Since the death of General
Concha no one appears to comprehend that
the first and vital necessity of the campaign is
the recapture of Estella. Through sheer in-
capacity it was allowed to fall into the hands
of the Carlists at a time when they were
wholly unprovided with artillery. By nature
it is one of the strongest positions in Europe,
but the carrying out of General Concha's
plan of operations would force the Carlists
to abandon the town or be caught like mice
in a trap. Instead of adopting this effective
means of dealing with Carlistism the govern-
ment generals fritter away the lives of their
men in endless skirmishes, which have not the
slightest effect on the campaign. Should the
Carlists succeed in capturing Irun they would
have free access, not alone to the French
frontier, but also to the sea. We have a
striking example of the tenacity with which
they maintain themselves in positions once
acquired, and should they succeed in their
new attempt we might look forward to an in-
definite prolongation of the war. At present
the forces of Don Carlos are well furnished
with field artillery, having supplied them-
selves since the battle of Albarzuza with
some forty-eight steel cannon and sixteen
brass rifled field pieces. The position of Don
Carlos is therefore a strong one, and, judging
by what his partisans have accomplished by
their courage and indomitable pluck, it would
be rash to prophesy an early termination of
the struggle. It even looks as if the North-
ern Spaniards, or, as they proudly call them-
selves, the true Spaniards, might again sweep
down and impose their will on the less vigor-
ous inhabitants of the South. There is some-
thing remarkably chivalrous in the untiring
devotion of these Carlist mountaineers to the
cause of their chief which must command
the admiration even of those who would look
on the triumph of their cause as a misfortune
for Spain and a check to the development of
human liberty.

Arnim and Bismarck.

The more we learn of the circumstances
attending the arrest of Count Arnim the more
we are convinced that, instead of being a
personal persecution, it will become a
strife for power. Bismarck is too much of
a statesman to have aimed a blow at Arnim
for revenge, or to vindicate the laws, or in a
personal pique. He must know, as all the
world sees, that in the very nature of things
there can be no case against Count Arnim of
a criminal nature, for this nobleman is a mem-
ber of a great family and has held high offices
in the Empire, and the offence charged against
him is akin to petit larceny. So that unless
upon the intelligible hypothesis of a struggle
for power there is no explanation of an event
that astonishes Europe and the world. Arnim
has made himself the champion of conserva-
tion. He is much in the same position as
Tilden, the leader of a victorious party. The
difference is that Tilden appealed to the peo-
ple, Arnim to the caprices of an absolute
monarch. In monarchies, as was seen in
Tudor times, statesmen often reached power
through the prison door, and public life may
be said to recall what Byron said of the
Bridge of Sighs, "a palace and a prison on
each hand." We are curious to see how the
contest will end. Thus far the victory seems
to be with Arnim. Bismarck has wounded
but not destroyed him. To wound and not
destroy in a contest like this is to lose half
the battle.

DID OUR BACHELOR GOVERNOR elect ever
ponder over the sentiment of Tennyson, that
it is better to have loved and lost than never
to have loved at all.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?—We refer to
the splendid house which General Butler is
building as for a permanent residence, on
Capitol Hill, and alongside the Capitol itself.
In Washington—very convenient for a member
of the lobby.

THE LATEST ENGLISH AND GERMAN LIT-
ERATURE is discussed in our interesting letters
from Frankfurt and London. We hear more
of Bockstein's bitter complaints of the un-
grateful manner in which his country treats
her authors, and a condensation of Mr.
Henry Reeve's "Anecdotes of British Queens
and Kings" presents much that is new and
entertaining.

The Lesson of the Day—For Both
Sides.

One of the most valuable, but to a hasty or
faint-hearted citizen one of the most vexatious,
qualities of the American people is their
patience. "They are as long-suffering as
though they were forty millions of donkeys,"
said an irritable statesman once of his coun-
trymen; and short-sighted philosophers, who
cannot see beyond the abuses of the day, per-
petually imagine our liberties to be in danger
because some wrong is not remedied or
some error broken up as soon as it is discov-
ered.

Well, Tuesday showed once more, as many
previous November Tuesdays have shown,
that the patience of the American people is
the patience not of dull or weak sluggards but
of giants. They bear long with misgovernment
because they feel themselves strong. They
are generous masters, but it is because
they know themselves to be masters. They
give their trust slowly to new policies or new
party leaders; but also they withdraw it
slowly. They are long-suffering, ready to for-
give much to their servants, generous to make
allowance for inexperience, not quick to pun-
ish blunders or waste, if only they believe the
motive honest. But their patience has an
end, and on Tuesday once more the American
people showed that they, and not the politi-
cians, are masters of the country.

The people of the United States rule. That
is the lesson of last Tuesday. When they
bear with gross abuses such as have disgraced
the administration of General Grant, with the
appointment of scandalously unfit persons
to high office, with jobbing, with corrup-
tion in the capital, with the spectacle of a
President consorting with jobbers and
attempting to reappoint them to the places
they had misused; with atrocious misgovern-
ment in the Southern States, supported by
the President's friends and relations, and by
the federal army—when they bear with these
accumulated offences against good govern-
ment, it is not because they are weak or fa-
tally careless or unpatriotic, but because
they are conscious of their power to punish,
and because with this they have one of the
most important characteristics of a free peo-
ple, a great love for stability. Unlike the
French, our people have a horror of change.
They are by nature conservative. They pre-
fer the thing that is even to a better thing
still untried. They cling to the old demo-
cratic party until that aspired to mastery, then
they discharged it summarily. They bore
with the republican party until that in turn
forgot it had a master in the people, and now
they have flung it aside.

Nor should the successful democrats forget
one other trait of the people. When they are
once convinced they do not readily change
their convictions. The democratic party long
held power as the conspicuous friend of
the Union. When a large part of its leaders
turned against the Union the party was at
once cast off by the people. General Grant's
platform was, "Let us have peace," and on
that the people elected him. But when, after
six years in power, they see that he does not
let us have peace, but the contrary, they dis-
miss his party, and their contemptuous treat-
ment of his third term intrigues will long re-
main a warning to politicians to study mod-
eration, or, at least, the appearance of it.

Whatever platforms and speakers may pro-
fess or conceal, the people are sincere and in
earnest. They hold their rulers to the bond.
The democratic leaders have promised peace,
prosperity, a better currency, economy in ad-
ministration; let them beware how they trifle
with these promises. The people are not only
masters, they are hard masters. They do not
look narrowly after the means, but they de-
mand success. If this great democratic vic-
tory should be followed by new disorders in
the South; if, in the next Congress, demo-
cratic leaders should be found incompetent
or corrupt; if, this winter, democratic
Legislatures should choose improper per-
sons to the United States Senate; if the
policy and spirit of the party should
prove to be unfavorable to peace, to a re-
newal of industry and commerce, to a sound
currency, to an economical and purified ad-
ministration, not only in the federal, but in
the State and local governments, the people
will as surely cast it off two years hence as
they have just flung aside the impudent third
term jobbers and Southern political gamblers,
and with them a number of honorable men
who were unfortunate enough to be found in
bad company.

Epistolary Joy.

Many of the letters which were read at the
Manhattan jubilee were remarkable specimens
of epistolary joy. Horatio Seymour and Fran-
cis Kernan are both comparatively cold in the
terms in which they express their emotions,
but Asher P. Nichols is red hot. We are a
little afraid of Mr. Nichols' joy, however, for
while there is something grand in his call
upon the club to "jubilate" we fear there is
something rather too significant in his declar-
ation that he is "getting ready for the next
campaign." It is a phrase potent in doubt.

Mr. David A. Wells relieves us, however, by
his figurative joy over "general results." And
then there is Tarbox, who assures the Man-
hattan democracy that "Massachusetts has
again rocked the old historic cradle for the
new birth of Liberty." Mr. Charles H.
Thompson, who defeated the dramatic Butler,
is prosaic but not dull; every word is a barbed
arrow for the friend of "the poor boy." Mc-
Enery finds Louisiana's shackles gone as if
by magic; Proctor Knott presents Kentucky
thrilled with joy, and Henry C. Semple tells us
that Alabama has seen this day and is glad.
L. Q. C. Lamar is comprehensive but brief, and
George Ticknor Curtis long-winded in his joy.
Some of the writers are oracular and not a
few are statesmanlike. But all of them are
full of rejoicings, and well they may be, for
the democracy has had no such reason to be
happy in fourteen years. "Year after year,"
said Senator Stockton—who did not write a
letter, but made a speech—"they had hoped
for a change; year after year they had pre-
dicted a change; year after year a few small
victories were all they had had." With a
great triumph now (a transcendent victory
Peter Dox calls it) why should they not re-
joice? It is not wonderful, with such results,
that there should be this great outburst of
epistolary joy.

CONTRACTION OR INFLATION, hard money or
more paper currency, it has been all the same
to the republicans, from Massachusetts to
Missouri.

Another National Convention.

There were many funny things in the can-
vass, yet it is singular that so many persons
do not find them amusing. The man who
laughs is certainly not a republican. There is
an appearance of gloom about the republican
party to which we are not accustomed, and
its leaders look like men who had just attended
a funeral, and no doubt, that was the fact.
The hilarious levity of the republicans took
place before the election, when their risibility
was aroused by the absurd victories in Ohio
and Indiana, and now the democracy are smil-
ing audibly about New York and Massachu-
setts. One broad democratic smile extends
over the country from Boston to New Orleans,
with dimples in New York, Baltimore,
Trenton and other towns. It has been so
long since the democratic party won anything
that was not its own that its successes appear
actually ludicrous to itself. Mr. Tilden would
no doubt laugh at the oldest of Joe Millers,
while it would take a bold man to ask Gov-
ernor Dix the simplest of conundrums. One
would hardly like to ask him why the republi-
can yacht was so far behind in the race for
fear he might imagine that some offensive al-
lusion was meant to scudding under bare
polls, or some other nautical impropriety.

But while the democracy may laugh, and all
the more heartily because with it is a sensation
to which they are unaccustomed, we think the
republicans should look at this matter
seriously. It is really an important event,
and it would not be worthy of the party to
pretend "it's of no consequence," like
Mr. Toole. For this reason we advise
that a National Convention of Defeated
Candidates shall be held to confer upon the
situation and devise plans for the future
government of the party. Such a conven-
tion might be compared to an assemblage of
foxes which had lost their tails, but that
petty sneer could be passed by in silent
contempt. It would be a convention of men of
great wisdom, vast experience and thorough
knowledge of the wants of the people. Indeed,
they know better now what the people want
than they did a week ago, and this would be
an advantage which ought not to be despised.
Look what a splendid array of intellect and
influence such a convention would present.
There would be Governor Dix, the hero of a
hundred victories; Governor Talbot, one of
the most astounded men in the
country; Mr. Halsey, who was nearly
Governor, but not quite; General But-
ler, a man of wonderful ability; Mr.
Hayes and his friend Mr. Morrissey, the
powerful statesman; Dr. Ayer; Mr. Rob-
son, whom New Jersey has decided to keep in
the Cabinet; ex-Governor Morgan, whom
New York will not send to the Senate; Isaac
Jump, of Delaware; Horace Maynard, who
Poland, and many, many others, judges are
scarcely less illustrious. What a convention
this would be, including as it would so much
of the intelligence and morality of the republi-
can party, so many statesmen, chastened by
defeat and anxious to reform their errors! In-
deed, the President might be an *ex officio*
member, and Senator Conkling, Senator Car-
penter, Mr. Blaine and other eminent republi-
cans, for (even though they are not defeated
candidates) they might forcibly claim seats in
the convention; on the ground that they
helped to lick the others. We are
sincere in advising this course, for we
think it is just what the republican party
needs to enable it to succeed hereafter. The
objection that it would be such a large con-
vention, that no single building, "not even the
Hippodrome—could hold it, is weak. If one
hall would not do, why not two, or three, or
four? What the people would like, would be
to see all these gentlemen consult together
upon the lessons of the late elections, and the
future of the great party which they have so
ably led, we do not know exactly what a
convention of defeated republican candida-
tes would terrify the democracy, as it would
show them how big the administration party
still is.

A FINE PLOT FOR A PLAY.—The young American
dramatists who are anxiously looking for
that most difficult part of a play, the plot,
are respectfully requested to read the romance
which is contained in our New Haven letter
to-day. Here is a chance for a four act
drama, with plot, characters and all complete.
There is a rich merchant, a beautiful octoroon,
a faithless wife, an immense fortune mysteri-
ously deposited, and, in the end, virtue re-
warded and vice punished, just as Miss
Cushman tells us how Bertram's right and
Bertram's might shall meet on Ellagowan's
height. There is nothing, therefore, to pre-
vent the performance of a play founded upon
this story, excepting the want of a manager.
A trifle of that kind should not be permitted
to interfere. The dramatist should emulate
the noble example of Robinson Crusoe, who
built a ship, though he was not able to launch
it. Still he had the satisfaction of knowing
that he had done his duty, and so we say to
the dramatist, Write your play; then, if the
manager refuses to produce it, upon his head
will rest the terrible responsibility.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT was a
bachelor. But Mr. Buchanan's success does
not seem to justify a repetition of the experi-
ment.

NO TIME TO LOSE.—Republican members
of Congress are, it appears, already begin-
ning to drop into Washington to discuss the
political situation and the business of the
coming session. They have no time to
lose, for on the 4th March next their long,
unbroken reign in the House of Representa-
tives comes to an end, and at the next session
the books will be opened against them.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE it is to the democ-
racy, and President Grant has named the 28th
of November as a day of general thank-
sgiving.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—It is rumored
that a democratic daily is to be started at once
in Washington, in order to hold the ground
for the new democratic House of Repre-
sentatives, which will meet in December, 1875.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—Unless General
Butler can work through the House at the
coming session that aforesaid Civil Rights bill
he may retire with it in his pocket on the 4th
of March, and devote at home at least the
next two years to its revision.

IT IS SETTLED that President Grant after
all is but a presuming public servant and that
the people are masters of the United States.

The Next Speaker.

The most important office now under the
government is the Speakership of the next
House of Representatives. The first duty of
that body will be to examine into the whole
course of Grant's administration, and not
only Grant's, but the whole time of republi-
can ascendancy. The duty of selecting the
men to do this will fall upon the Speaker.
When the republicans came into power under
Buchanan their first business was to appoint
the famous Covode Investigating Committee.
The report of that committee was made the
basis of the campaign for republican ascen-
dancy. Yet when we look over it now and
see how beggarly and mean and small were
the much-vaunted "Covode revelations" com-
pared with the astounding and self-confessed
frauds of so many departments of Grant's ad-
ministration, we see how great a task now lies
before the next House, and, above all things,
how important it is to have a brave and wise
Speaker. We must have a man who will not
dally with the administration, who will not be
influenced by personal considerations in mak-
ing appointments, who will be above the fears
and hopes of power. It will be a brave man,
indeed, who will resist the blandishments of
Grant's administration, the seductions which
rest in the hands of a President, who even
now with the Senate has absolute control of
the patronage of the country and commands
a civil army of sixty thousand office-holders.

A CURIOUS ERROR was made in the report
of Senator Stockton's speech at the Manhat-
tan Club. The Senator, who indorsed Gov-
ernor Tilden's wish for a return to the doc-
trine of Jefferson, was made to advocate a re-
turn to the doctrine of Jefferson Davis. In
this case, at least, there is something in a
name.

THE TREATY between the United States and
Italy for the surrender of fugitives from jus-
tice was made in 1868. The question now
comes up in our courts whether an Italian
can be sent back to his country for an offence
committed in 1867. It is claimed that the
treaty has no retrospective force, and the
point raised is certainly interesting.

THE DUC DECAZES, French Minister of
Foreign Affairs, has replied to the Spanish
note, denying the charges preferred in respect
to the frontier violations, and even acquitting
Bismarck of inspiring the Madrid complaint.

THREE WARDS have been counted in Phila-
delphia county. This is at the rate of a ward
a day, which is evidence of an unwelcome
task. The officials who are charged with this
arithmetical work can no longer quote the
familiar verse, "The labor we delight in
physics pain."

THAT WAS A NOBLE PASSAGE, which we print
to-day, from Senator Gordon's speech at At-
lanta, Georgia. They were golden words he
uttered, and the South will do well to heed
them.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bismarck reads all the papers.
What is the matter with James Hayes?
Osgood has received \$400,000 on three operas
since September 1, 1873.
It would be funny to see Thiers appear as Prime
Minister under MacMahon.
General John E. Mulford, of Richmond, is re-
siding at the Grand Central Hotel.
Mr. Hamilton Harris, of Albany, arrived last
evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Ex-Governor William Bigler, of Pennsylvania, is
sojourning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Ex-Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas,
is registered at the St. James Hotel.
"John Jones, the button maker," has arrived
and is stopping at the Hoffman House.
One volume of Theodore Martin's biography of
Prince Albert will be published this year.
Senator Lot M. Morrill and Judge R. D. Rice,
of Maine, have apartments at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.
Congressman James M. Leach, of North Caro-
lina, is among the recent arrivals at the Windsor
Hotel.

Captain R. T. Henshaw and Lieutenant R. B.
Leck, United States Navy, are quartered at the
Tuan House.

The sisters of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne
claimant, have petitioned Queen Victoria to re-
lease their brother from imprisonment.
The nation's East Indian custody, suspected of
being Nana, has been removed to Cawnpore
for further investigation as to his identity.
In Paris a gentleman, who was taken sick
twelve days in one, perished and won his bet
on his eighth cigar, but failed to attend him the
Professor Chevalier was to save his life.
One of the points in the impeachment of Andy
Johnson was that he "banded" was wanting in
jeering mood; it is fact, that he guaranteed him
dignity. Grant's "quintessence" will be a
great improvement of that sort at least.